

FEED THE FUTURE TANZANIA LAND TENURE ASSISTANCE (LTA) FY'21 Q2 QUARTERLY REPORT JANUARY 1, 2021 – MARCH 31, 2021



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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CARE	Christian Action Research and Education
CCRO	Certificates of Customary Right of Occupancy
COP	Chief of Party
CSO	Civic Society Organization
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DC	District Council
DCOP	Deputy Chief of Party
DED	District Executive Director
DLO	District Land Office
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FCDO	Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office
FTF	Feed the Future
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH (German Development Agency)
GoT	Government of Tanzania
ILMIS	Integrated Land Management Information System
IP	Implementing Partner
LTA	Feed the Future Land Tenure Assistance Activity
MAST	Mobile Application to Secure Tenure
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NLUPC	National Land Use Planning Commission
PLUM	Participatory Land Use Management
PPFP	Participatory Plantation Forest Program
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
TRUST	Technical Register Under Secure Tenure
SAGCOT	Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VA	Village Assembly
VAC	Village Adjudication Committee
VC	Village Council
VEO	Village Executive Officers
VLC	Village Land Council
VLR	Village Land Registration
VLRA	Village Land Registration Agreement
VLUMC	Village Land Use Management Committee
WEO	Ward Executive Officer
WWF	World Wide Fund

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In the reporting quarter, LTA made significant progress with respect to village land use plans and implementing the process of systematic village land adjudication and registration in Iringa district and the Mbeya Region. In Iringa district, LTA successfully completed the process of systematic village land registration in two villages and printed and registered a total of 3,053 CCROs. LTA completed the demarcation and adjudication of land parcels in 10 villages and a total of 8,675 land parcels were adjudicated and demarcated in the reporting quarter.

Additionally, LTA completed the public display process for the results of adjudication and demarcation in five villages. Subsequently, LTA completed textual and spatial data cleaning for three villages to reflect the outcome of the public display and submitted the edited list of claims for these villages to the Authorized Land Officer for the Iringa District for his review and approval for CCRO printing and registration. LTA also organized CCRO issuance ceremonies in two villages in the Iringa District. During the ceremonies, LTA delivered 248 CCROs to the Village Land Registries of these villages and issued a total of 99 CCROs directly to village residents.

In the reporting quarter, LTA completed preparation of village land use maps for three villages in Iringa District. LTA also assisted the DLO of the Iringa District Council in printing VLUP reports for 26 villages. Subsequently, the DLO for the Iringa District submitted hard and soft copies of the reports to the National Land Use Plan Commission in Dodoma for gazettelement.

LTA continued strengthening the capacity of village land governance institutions with respect to land administration and village land use plan enforcement. In collaboration with the pertinent authorities of Iringa, Mbarali and Kilolo District Councils, LTA conducted twenty training sessions to educate village land authorities on land rights and village land registration processes. Additionally, LTA and the DLO provided five adjudication and demarcation trainings to Village Executive Officers, Village Chairpersons, hamlet leaders, Village Land Councils, Village Adjudication Committees and parasurveyors in Lyamungwe, Kikombwe, Wangama, Isupilo and Nyabula villages in Iringa District. The trainings covered various topics including basic principles of land laws, village land use planning, an introduction to the village land registration process using MAST and dispute resolution. In line with its prevailing practice, LTA seized the opportunity of the training events to provide key messaging that aimed to raise the awareness of village leaders and residents on necessary precautions that should be taken to prevent the spread of COVID-19.

During the reporting quarter, LTA continued to raise the awareness of village residents with respect to land rights. In collaboration with the DLO, LTA conducted 20 village assembly trainings, 27 hamlet level trainings and 12 women's sensitization and awareness trainings in seven villages in Iringa district. LTA also provided similar trainings in seven villages in Mbarali District, Mbeya Region. Specifically, the trainings focused on the enforcement of village land use planning, land rights of vulnerable groups including women, youth, and pastoralists, an introduction to the village land registration process, beneficiary contribution model, dispute resolution process, women's land and property rights in accordance with Tanzanian laws, and women's roles in decision-making on village land matters. LTA also provided women's focus group trainings to twenty-three women's groups in seven villages in Iringa District. The participants were trained on women's land and property rights under Tanzanian law, land utilization, livestock keeping and entrepreneurship skills.

During the reporting period, LTA continued working with village leaders and individual villagers to boost beneficiary contributions in Iringa District. As part of this effort, LTA organized and participated in a number of Village Council and Village Assembly meetings to emphasize and encourage villagers to pay their contributions. LTA also introduced Village Land Registration using the beneficiary contribution model to eleven Mbarali District villages. Additionally, LTA, in collaboration with the District Executive Director (DLO) for Kilolo District, introduced the VLR process through the beneficiary contribution model to two villages in the district. Furthermore, during the reporting period, LTA worked with the Village Councils and Village Assemblies in 15 Iringa and Mbeya villages to obtain their approval to transfer beneficiary contribution funds to the LTA account.

In the reporting quarter, LTA conducted a preliminary assessment of the regions and districts that are conducive for the LTA NGO to tentatively adopt as initial areas of operation and finalized selections. LTA also continued laying the groundwork for ensuring the sustainability of its activity through an organizationally and financially viable successor NGO. As part of the groundwork for the operationalization of the LTA NGO, LTA's COP, in collaboration with core members of the LTA NGO Transition Team, reviewed the LTA NGO business plan to identify areas that need to be updated. LTA will complete revising the business plan in the next reporting quarter. Additionally, LTA's COP continued mentoring the core members of the LTA NGO on matters relating to NGO governance, project implementation, networking, and forming partnership with stakeholders in the land sector and potential sources of funding. Furthermore, LTA continued exploring funding opportunities for the LTA NGO and setting the stage for the NGO to start implementing systematic village land registration activities as an independent entity. In the reporting quarter, LTA's COP, DCOP and Land Administration Specialist held a series of meetings with representatives of three donor agencies and two implementing partners working in Tanzania including the Embassy of Sweden in Tanzania, GIZ, the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA), the Participatory Plantation Forest Program (PPFP) (funded by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland) and CARE/WWF alliance. The purposes of these meetings were to introduce the LTA-NGO, explore potential areas of collaboration in the land sector and possibly to secure funding for land registration activities.

I.0 INTRODUCTION

As part of the Feed the Future (FTF) initiative, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) invested in several agricultural projects in the Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT) and sought to develop focused land tenure programming to support USAID's existing and planned investments in the region.

The Feed the Future Land Tenure Assistance (LTA) activity sought to clarify and document village land ownership, support land use planning efforts, and increase local understanding of land use and land rights in the Iringa District, as well as test the transferability of the model from one district to another with subsequent implementation in the Mbeya District. The project began operations in FY 2016 in 36 villages in the Iringa District and completed the first period of performance in FY 2020 with five villages in the Mbeya District of Tanzania. As a result of the LTA activity's success, USAID extended the activity for a further two years to ensure local sustainability. The interventions are intended to reduce land tenure-related risks, lay the groundwork for sustainable agricultural investment, and provide a systematic village land registration model. LTA assists local level authorities in the delivery of land tenure services under the Village Land Act, 1999; Village Land Regulations, 2001; the Registration of Documents Act, 1924; Registration of Documents Regulations, 1963; the Land Use Planning Act, 2007; and The Courts (Land Disputes Settlements) Act, 2002.

In carrying out its activities, LTA collaborates and coordinates with the Government of Tanzania (GoT) and other donor-funded programs to produce complementary programming that is timely, cost-effective, and sustainable. LTA has adopted and adapted digital technology developed by the USAID Mobile Application to Secure Tenure (MAST) pilot project and created an additional application for the digital registration of post-registration transactions in the form of the Technical Register Under Secure Tenure (TRUST). LTA has developed and refined the process for systematic adjudication and demarcation of village land using MAST and the preparation and systematic registration of Certificates of Customary Right of Occupancy (CCROs). This process is referred to as the Village Land Registration (VLR) process.

The Ministry of Lands, Housing, and Human Settlements Development (referred to hereafter as the Ministry of Lands) accepted the LTA developed VLR process and adopted the Mobile Application to Secure Tenure (MAST) and the Technical Register Under Secure Tenure (TRUST) as the preferred digital data capture system and digital land administration system respectively for first village land registration and post-registration transactions in Tanzania. LTA developed the VLR process following

the legislation and regulations governing village land registration in Tanzania with modifications made to improve cost and time efficiencies. The Government of Tanzania (GOT) has formulated regulations to give effect to these modifications.

Landholders and village leaders have embraced the system because of LTA's concerted effort to supply training and emphasize community sensitization and public participation in its model. The uptake of CCROs issued by LTA is around 90 percent. LTA has in the past and continues to respond to requests from land stakeholders from other districts for training in MAST and TRUST.

The two-year extension's focus is to apply the beneficiary contribution model for village land registration in villages in the Iringa District, which were not previously targeted by LTA, and are not designated as future urban planning areas. In this model, beneficiaries contribute to the registration of Certificates of Customary Rights of Occupancy (CCROs). The extension also envisages that LTA will transition its activities to an NGO to be established during the extension and that LTA will build capacity to use the MAST and TRUST applications throughout the SAGCOT and nationally.

2.0 FY'21 QUARTER 2 ACTIVITIES

2.1 ASSISTING IN LAND USE PLANNING AND DELIVERY OF CCROS

In the reporting quarter, LTA made significant progress with respect to village land use plans and implementing the process of systematic village land adjudication and registration in Iringa district and the Mbeya Region. In Iringa district, LTA successfully completed the process of systematic village land registration in two villages and printed and registered a total of 3,053 CCROs. LTA completed the demarcation and adjudication of land parcels in 10 villages and a total of 8,675 land parcels were adjudicated and demarcated in the reporting quarter.

Additionally, LTA completed the process of public display for the results of adjudication and demarcation in five villages. Subsequently, LTA completed textual and spatial data cleaning for three villages to reflect the outcome of the public display and submitted the edited list of claims for these villages to the Authorized Land Officer for the Iringa District for his review and approval for CCRO printing and registration. LTA also organized CCRO issuance ceremonies in two villages in Iringa District. During the ceremonies, LTA delivered 248 CCROs to respective Village Land Registries and issued a total of 99 CCROs directly to village residents.

In the reporting quarter, LTA completed preparation of village land use maps for three villages in Iringa District. LTA also assisted the DLO of the Iringa District Council in printing VLUP reports for 26 villages. Subsequently, the DLO for the Iringa District submitted hard and soft copies of the reports to the National Land Use Plan Commission in Dodoma for gazettelement.

Moreover, LTA visited Mbeya, Kilolo and Mbarali districts to hold meetings with the Mbeya Region Assistant Commissioner for Lands, other relevant regional officials, the Mbarali and Kilolo District Council Executive Directors, the Heads of Department of Lands and Natural Resources and the District Commissioner to discuss LTA's plan and strategy for implementing systematic village land

registration in 11 villages in Mbarali District and five villages in Kilolo District based on the beneficiary contribution model.

In Mbeya, LTA's COP gave a presentation on LTA's plan and strategy for the implementation of systematic village land registration in 11 villages in Mbarali district to the Mbeya Region Assistant Commissioner for Lands, the Regional Land Surveyor and Regional Town Planner. He shared LTA's experiences with the beneficiary contribution model in Iringa and Mbeya districts and explained that LTA's implementation plan in Mbarali villages is contingent upon timely collection of beneficiary contributions. In response, the regional officials shared their experience of working in rural land registration projects in other districts and opined that the beneficiary contribution model is the right approach



LTA team meeting with the DED of Mbarali District, Mbeya Region

to ensure the sustainability of rural land registration schemes. In the meeting, both sides emphasized that the success of planned activities will largely depend on full partnership and participation with village residents. The LTA team and the Regional Assistant Land Commissioner and her staff agreed to work together to sensitize the residents and leaders of the target villages on the importance of their participation throughout the implementation process and to sensitize villagers to make their contribution in a timely manner to cover the direct costs of delivering CCROs.

During their visit to Mbarali district, LTA's COP and the Land Administration Specialist first met with the District Executive Director, the Head of the Department of Lands and Natural Resources, DLO Authorized Officer and Regional Town Planner. The purposes of the meetings were to forge an agreement on selection of target villages and to discuss the approaches and strategy that the implementation plan is premised upon. The COP presented on LTA's initiatives on land registration in Iringa and Mbeya districts and LTA's plan to implement systematic customary land registration using beneficiary contributions in Mbarali District.

The DED appreciated and accepted LTA's planned intervention in ten villages in Mbarali district. He informed the LTA team that LTA's plan converges with the District Council's interest to start implementing systematic village land registration in the immediate future. Moreover, the DED explained that the District Council spends a great deal of time resolving land disputes and thus the District Council needs to systematically adjudicate, demarcate, and formally register land parcels. The DED and the Head of the Department of Lands and Natural Resources also informed the LTA team that residents of various villages have been applying for CCROs and are capable of contributing to the process because of their relatively strong economic position.

The amount of contributions required from the beneficiaries was also discussed in the meeting. The DED suggested that requiring all beneficiaries to contribute a flat rate of TZS 30,000 regardless of the size of their parcels is unfair and can prove to be counterproductive. He opined that those who hold one or two acres can raise questions as to why they are required to make the same contribution as those who hold over 10 acres. Therefore, he suggested to progressively charge according to the size of landholdings as follows: 1) TZS 30,000 for less than 10 acres' claims, 2) TZS 60,000 for claims that are between 10 and 50 acres, and 3) TZS 100,000 for over 50 acres.

The LTA team also held a meeting with the District Commissioner of Mbarali District and introduced him to the LTA project and its plans in Mbarali district. The DC expressed his support for LTA's planned interventions in villages in the district. He said that the district has many land disputes that can be solved through systematic land registration. He agreed with LTA that the beneficiary contribution model was the best approach to ensure sustainability and promised his assistance during the implementation process.



LTA COP and Land Administration Specialist holding a meeting with Mbarali District Commissioner

Furthermore, LTA introduced Village Land Registration using the beneficiary contribution model to District Land Office Staff in Mbarali and conducted introductory meetings in 11 villages, signed MOUs and an agreement for the VLR process to provide information on the modality of implementation, and assisted in the opening of village bank accounts to manage beneficiary contribution payments.

In Kilolo, LTA introduced Village Land Registration and the beneficiary contribution model to Kilolo District Council Authorities and conducted preparatory activities to set the stage for the LTA-NGO to start the implementation of systematic village land registration in five villages. The preparatory activities that LTA conducted in the reporting period included holding introductory meetings in the five villages and signing MOUs and a Village Land Registration Agreement (VLRA) to determine the modality of implementation.

2.1.1 BOUNDARY VERIFICATION/RECTIFICATION

LTA continued engaging the Iringa Regional and District Land Offices that village boundary survey plans for 18 villages in Iringa district were still pending approval. During the reporting period, LTA held several meetings with relevant officials including the Assistant Commissioner for Lands in the Iringa region and other relevant district officials and urged them to expedite the approval process. The Head of the Iringa District Department of Lands assured LTA that the approval and preparation of Village Land Certificates will be completed in the next quarter.

Table 1: Status of Village Land Certificates, Iringa, as of March 31, 2021

No	Village	VLC Reg. No.	Boundary Verification	VLC status
1	Lumuli	121 IRA	Boundary rectified	Preparation of revised Deed Plan and VLC is underway
2	Itengulinyi	TBD	Boundary rectified	Preparation of revised Deed Plan and VLC is underway
3	Isupilo	124 IRA	Boundary rectified	Preparation of revised Deed Plan and VLC is underway
4	Kikombwe	45 IRA	Boundary rectified	Preparation of revised Deed Plan and VLC is underway
5	Kibena	120 IRA	Boundary rectified	Preparation of revised Deed Plan and VLC is underway
6	Muwimbi	72 IRA	Boundary rectified	Preparation of revised Deed Plan and VLC is underway
7	Magunga	109 IRA	Boundary rectified	Preparation of revised Deed Plan and VLC is underway
8	Kiponzelo	92 IRA	Boundary rectified	Preparation of revised Deed Plan and VLC is underway
9	Igunda	115 IRA	Boundary rectified	Preparation of revised Deed Plan and VLC is underway
10	Ibumila	66 IRA	Boundary verified	Existing VLC matches with boundary on the ground. VLC to be submitted and uploaded into TAMIS in May

11	Mibikimitali	67 IRA	Boundary rectified	Preparation of revised Deed Plan and VLC is underway
12	Ifunda	69 IRA	Boundary rectified	Preparation of revised Deed Plan and VLC is underway
13	Mfukulembe	134 IRA	Boundary rectified	Preparation of revised Deed Plan and VLC is underway
14	Ilandutwa	44 IRA	Boundary rectified	Preparation of revised Deed Plan and VLC is underway
15	Lwato	10 IRA	Boundary rectified	Preparation of revised Deed Plan and VLC is underway
16	Ng'enza	41 IRA	Boundary rectified	Preparation of revised Deed Plan and VLC is underway
17	Msuluti	103 IRA	Boundary rectified	Preparation of revised Deed Plan and VLC is underway
18	Ikuvilo	90 IRA	Boundary rectified	Preparation of revised Deed Plan and VLC is underway
19	Udumka	91 IRA	Boundary rectified	Preparation of revised Deed Plan and VLC is underway
20	Kipera	58 IRA	Boundary rectified	Preparation of revised Deed Plan and VLC is underway
21	Ukwega	TBD	Boundary rectified	Preparation of revised Deed Plan and VLC is underway
22	Luganga	27 IRA	Boundary rectified	Preparation of revised Deed Plan and VLC is underway
23	Ilolo mpya	47 IRA	Boundary rectified	Preparation of revised Deed Plan and VLC is underway
24	Mkombilenga	29 IRA	Boundary rectified	Preparation of revised Deed Plan and VLC is underway
25	Mafuluto	31 IRA	Boundary verified	Existing boundary matches with approved VLC
26	Mfyome	7 IRA	Boundary verified	Existing boundary matches with approved VLC
27	Isele	19 IRA	Boundary rectified	Preparation of revised Deed Plan and VLC is underway
28	Magombwe	25 IRA	Boundary rectified	Preparation of revised Deed Plan and VLC is underway
29	Haporoto	8 MBY	Boundary rectified	Preparation of VLC completed
30	Ipinda	110 MBY	Boundary rectified	Preparation of VLC completed

2.1.2 LAND USE PLANNING

In the reporting quarter, LTA completed the preparation of village land use maps for Wangama, Isupilo, and Nyabula villages in Iringa District. The shape files for these maps were uploaded into the MAST application to facilitate the demarcation and adjudication process that took place in these villages during the reporting quarter.

During the reporting quarter, LTA assisted the Iringa District Council in printing 52 VLUP reports for 26 villages for Iringa district. Subsequently, the DLO for the Iringa District submitted hard and soft copies of the reports to the National Land Use Plan Commission in Dodoma for gazettment.

Table 2: Status of Village Land Use Plans, Iringa Phase 2 Villages, as of March 31, 2021

No	Village	Start Date	End Date	VLUP Status
1	Mangalali	2/25/2020	3/5/2020	Completed
2	Ibangamoyo	2/25/2020	3/6/2020	Completed
3	Kibena	3/13/2020	4/7/2020	Completed
4	Lumuli	3/27/2020	4/7/2020	Completed
5	Lyamungwe	4/16/2020	4/28/2020	Completed
6	Kikombwe	4/21/2020	4/28/2020	Completed
7	Ng'enza	5/7/2020	5/19/2020	Completed
8	Msuluti	5/7/2020	5/15/2020	Completed
9	Mibikimitali	5/22/2020	5/29/2020	Completed
10	Ibumila	5/22/2020	6/2/2020	Completed
11	Sadani	6/8/2020	6/17/2020	Completed
12	Kipera	6/19/2020	6/26/2020	Completed
13	Kaning'ombe	6/8/2020	6/17/2020	Completed

14	Makongati	6/19/2020	6/30/2020	Completed
15	Luganga	8/7/2020	8/15/2020	Completed
16	Ukwega	8/7/2020	8/18/2020	Completed
17	Mkombilenga	8/22/2020	8/29/2020	Completed
18	Ilolo mpya	8/22/2020	8/28/2020	Completed
19	Magombwe	9/03/2020	9/14/2020	Completed
20	Mafuluto	9/03/2020	9/14/2020	Completed
21	Mfyome	9/17/2020	9/27/2020	Completed
22	Kihanga	9/21/2020	10/23/2020	Completed
23	Nyabula	11/24/2020	12/4/2020	Completed
24	Isupilo	12/15/2020	12/23/2020	Completed
25	Wangama	12/11/2020	12/20/2020	Completed

2.1.3 DEMARCATION AND ADJUDICATION

LTA was able to show considerable progress demarcating and adjudicating land parcels in ten villages in Iringa District. During the reporting period, LTA assisted in completing the adjudication and demarcation of 8,675 land parcels in ten villages in Iringa District which included Ng'enza, Sadani, Mibikimali, Mfyome, Isupilo, Nyabula, Kikombwe, Lyamungwe, Wangama and Kaning'ombe.

Specifically, LTA assisted in demarcating 279 land parcels in Ng'enza village, 303 land parcels in Mibikimali village, 403 land parcels in Sadani village, 392 land parcels in Kaning'ombe village, 1,136 land parcels in Mfyome village, 1,375 land parcels in Isupilo village, 1,456 land parcels in Nyabula village, 1,158 land parcels in Kikombwe village, 1,415 land parcels in Lyamungwe village and 758 land parcels in Wangama village. The achievement made in completing adjudication and demarcation in these ten villages marks a crucial milestone toward completing the process of systematic village land registration in these villages as any claim of land right is determined through adjudication and demarcation.

In line with the methodology used by LTA, the actual demarcation and adjudication activities in the above mentioned 10 villages were preceded by training for para-surveyors and adjudicators in preparation for – and to facilitate – the land parcel demarcation and adjudication process. The content of the training covered the procedures and basics for land parcel adjudication and the demarcation of the land parcels using the mobile application technology (MAST) as a step towards CCRO registration.



Adjudication and demarcation process in Sadani



Demarcation and Adjudication process at Sadani Village

2.1.4 PUBLIC DISPLAY

In the reporting period, LTA completed public display for the results of demarcation and adjudication for public display in five villages in the Iringa District. These villages include Sadani, Mfyome, Ng'enza, Mibikimitali and Kaning'ombe. Detail attributes and spatial data/maps of the demarcated and adjudicated land parcels were delivered to the village offices for residents to check and object on grounds of omission, inaccuracy, or dispute.

Following the completion of the public display, LTA also completed textual and spatial data cleaning for Kipera, Lumuli, Mfyome, Sadani and Mibikimitali villages to reflect the outcome of the public display. In the reporting quarter, LTA submitted the cleaned up list of claims for these villages to the Authorized Land Officer for the Iringa District for his review and approval for CCRO printing and registration.



Public Display for Objection and Correction at Mibikimitali Village

2.1.5 DISPUTE RESOLUTION

LTA continued facilitating the resolution of disputes that arose during the conduct of public display of the results of demarcation and adjudication. In the reporting period, 23 conflicting claims and 8 land use-related disputes from Kibena, Kipera and Lumuli were reported to the village land council for their resolution.

Additionally, LTA facilitated the resolution of three conflicting claims that arose in Lumuli and Kibena through the village land councils. LTA also continued engaging the Kibena, Lumuli, Mangalali, Haporoto, and Isangala Village Land Councils to follow up on the resolution of disputes that arose during public display of the results of adjudication and demarcation activities.

2.1.6 DELIVERY OF CCROS

During the reporting period, LTA assisted in printing and registering a total of 1,460 CCROs for the Kipera Village and 1,596 CCROs for the Lumuli Village. The printing and registering of the CCROs for Lumuli and Kipera village residents was preceded by the editing of parcel maps and data attributes for the two villages and obtaining approval of the list of claims by the District Authorized Land Officer.

Following the printing and registering of the CCROs, in the reporting quarter, LTA organized CCRO issuance ceremonies in Kipera and Lumuli, Iringa District for beneficiaries who have made their contributions to cover the direct costs of implementing the CCRO delivery process. Accordingly, a total of 100 and 148 CCROs were delivered to the Kipera Village Land Registry and Lumuli Village Land Registry respectively. In the two CCRO issuance ceremonies, a total of 99 CCROs were collected by village residents. In Kibena, the Ward Councilor, who was invited as a guest of honor to issue the CCROs, gave his remark stressing the value of CCROs and asked the village residents to

pay their contributions within the agreed upon time. The village residents responded to his plea positively and pledged to pay their contributions by the end of April 2021.

In Lumuli, the Chairman of the Iringa District Council participated in the CCRO issuance ceremony as a guest of honor. In giving his remarks at the Lumuli ceremony, the Chairman emphasized the importance of CCROs to villagers and addressed the issue of delayed beneficiary contributions. He urged residents to pay their contributions on time and obtain their CCROs before the project concludes its activities. LTA seized this opportunity to collect a total of 480,000TSH in beneficiary contributions.



CCROs Issuance ceremony at Kipera village

Additionally, LTA organized CCRO issuance ceremonies in Mangalali and Ibangamoyo. A total of 188 and 106 CCROs were delivered to the Mangalali Village Land Registry and Ibangamoyo Village Land Registry respectively. In the two CCRO issuance ceremonies, a total of 96 CCROs were collected by villagers. The LTA COP and Land Administration Specialist participated in the CCRO issuance ceremony.



CCROs Issuance held at Ibangamoyo Village

At the ceremony, the COP gave his remarks on the current status of project implementation including the importance of collaboration between the parties involved in the VLR process and encouraged village leaders and villagers to make their contributions. Following his remarks, the COP held interactive discussions with village leaders and residents and both sides agreed that the villagers shall complete paying their contributions by April 30, 2021.

2.2 EDUCATE AND BUILD CAPACITY OF VILLAGE LAND GOVERNANCE INSTITUTIONS AND INDIVIDUAL VILLAGERS

2.2.1 VILLAGE LAND GOVERNANCE INSTITUTIONS

In the reporting quarter, LTA continued educating village land governance institutions with respect to land administration and land use enforcement at the village level. Specifically, LTA organized 20 training sessions to educate village land authorities in 20 villages in Iringa, Mbarali and Kilolo districts. These villages included: Ibumila, Lyamungwe, Wangama, Kikombwe, Nyabula, Msuluti, Kihanga villages (Iringa district), Itamba, Igalako, Azimio Mswiswi, Mhwela, Ilaji, Mtamba, Uturo, Ukwama, Msesule, Ilongo, Mahongole villages (Mbarali District) and Mawambala and Winome villages in Kilolo District. The trainings covered various topics including basic principles of land law, village land use planning, introduction of the village land registration process using MAST, dispute resolution, and the

importance of post registration transactions. During the training sessions, LTA staff also conveyed basic messages that aimed to motivate village leaders to contribute to the costs of completing the process for their land registration and raise the awareness of village leaders on necessary precautions that should be taken to prevent the spread of COVID-19. The trainings were attended by a total of 369 (118 female and 251 male) participants, of which 99 were youth.



Moreover, in the reporting quarter, LTA and the DLO of the Iringa District Council provided adjudication and demarcation training to Village Executive Officers, Village Chairpersons, hamlet leaders, Village Land Councils, Village Adjudication Committees and parasurveyors in Lyamungwe, Kikombwe, Wangama, Isupilo and Nyabula villages. The participants were provided with training on dispute resolution procedures and basic principles of adjudication and demarcation of land parcels using the MAST application and process. The trainings were attended by a total of 159 (70 female and 89 male) participants, of which 97 were youth.



Adjudication and Demarcation training at Wangama Village

2.2.2 VILLAGE RESIDENTS



Village assembly training at Isupilo village

In the reporting quarter, LTA continued to educate and raise the awareness of village residents with respect to land rights. In collaboration with the DLO, LTA conducted 20 village assembly trainings and 27 hamlet level trainings. The trainings to village assemblies were provided in Ibumila, Lyamungwe, Wangama, Kikombwe, Nyabula, Msuluti, and Kihanga villages (Iringa district); Itamba, Igalako, Azimio Mswiswi, Mhwela, Ilaji, Mtamba, Uturo, Ukwama, Msesule, Ilongo, Mahongole villages (Mbarali District); and Winome village (Kilolo District). The specific topics covered by the trainings include the

enforcement of village land use planning, land rights of vulnerable groups including women, youth, and pastoralists, introduction of the village land registration process, the beneficiary contribution model, and dispute resolution process. The trainings were attended by a total of 3,534 villagers (1,830 female and 1,634 male), including 1,216 youth.

Also, in collaboration with the DLO, LTA provided 12 women's sensitization and awareness trainings on land rights in Kikombwe, Wangama, Nyabula, Msuluti and Lyamungwe villages in Iringa District, and Ilaji, Ilongo, Mhwela, Ukwama, Uturo, Igalako and Mahongole villages in Mbarali District, Mbeya region. The trainings were attended by 929 women, including 418 youth. The participants were

provided with training on women's land and property rights under the laws of Tanzania and women's roles in decision-making on village land matters.

Additionally, LTA provided women's focus group trainings to 23 women's groups in Nyabula, Ng'enza, Lyamgungwe, Isupilo, Mibikimitali, Wangama and Kikombwe. The participants were trained on women's land and property rights under Tanzanian law, women's roles in decision-making on land matters at the village-level, and rights to access land. Additionally, they were trained on entrepreneurship skills, group formation and the importance of working together in groups. Additionally, in collaboration with an Extension Officer from the Iringa District Council, LTA provided training on land utilization and livestock keeping (which focused on poultry keeping, piggery husbandry and vegetable cultivation). The trainings were attended by 452 women of which 128 are youth.



Women Groups strengthening meeting at Lyamgungwe village

During the above mentioned trainings and in line with the prevailing LTA field work practice, LTA staff conveyed messages aimed at motivating villagers to contribute to their land registration. The LTA staff also sensitized the participants on appropriate precautions that should be taken to prevent the spread of COVID-19.

2.2.3 OTHER COMMUNITY OUTREACH ACTIVITY

In FY'21 Q2, LTA, in collaboration with the Regional Land Office for Iringa, participated in an exhibition of products and services and launching of Investment guidelines for Iringa region and organized an exhibition booth to showcase land administration activities in the Iringa Region. The event was attended by the Prime Minister of the GOT as the guest of honor. It was also attended by other high level officials including the Minister of Industry and Trade, Minister of Investment, Minister of Land Housing and Human Settlement Development, Iringa Regional Commissioner, Regional Administrative Secretaries from Morogoro, Mbeya, Dodoma and Njombe and District Commissioners for Kilolo and Iringa Districts. LTA seized this opportunity to exhibit the LTA model of village land registration using the MAST application and sensitized participants on the beneficiary contribution model.



Exhibition of products and services for Iringa region in January, 2021

In March 2021, LTA, in collaboration with the Community Development Department in Iringa District, participated in a Women's day commemoration event held at District level in Pawaga Division. The event was attended by the Iringa District Assistant Secretary from the DED's office as the guest of honor and other stakeholders. As part of the commemoration program, the participants visited the Pawaga prison facility and donated basic sanitary items and food for the prisoners. Additionally, LTA staff exhibited the LTA methodology of village land registration using MAST and

informed the attendees about the beneficiary contribution model. Furthermore, the LTA staff informed the participants about the project's achievement with respect to gender and land rights. LTA also encouraged women's engagement in various leadership positions in village structures to contribute in decision making on issues related land governance. During the event, LTA distributed 215 brochures including key messages on land rights to women.

Furthermore, LTA, in collaboration with the DLO for Mbarali District, organized Women's Day commemoration events in Ilaji, Ilongo, Mhwela, Uturo, Igalako and Mahongole Villages. LTA linked the women's day commemoration event to its activities and conducted awareness raising trainings on women's rights to land. The participants were provided with training on women's land and property rights in accordance with Tanzanian laws and empowered to assume various leadership positions in village governance institutions such as Village Land Use Management Committee (VLUM), Village Land Council and Village Adjudication Committee.



Women's Day event in Mbarali District in Mbeya Region

Linking the theme of this year's women's day commemoration event, the LTA training emphasized gender equality regarding land administration, land rights and utilization of land to improve household income. The LTA Community Development Specialist also advised women to participate in contributing for their land registration jointly with their spouse. At the end of the trainings, the participants expressed their appreciation for the training and pledged to seriously participate in the process of land registration and make their contribution for the process of registering their land parcels. The training was attended by 540 women, including 285 youth.

2.3 DEVELOPING AND FIELD TESTING THE BENEFEICIARY CONTRIBUTION MODEL

During the reporting period, LTA continued working with village leaders and individual villagers to boost beneficiary contributions in Iringa District. As part of the efforts, LTA organized and participated in Village Councils and Village Assemblies in Kihanga, Kikombwe, Nyabula, Isupilo, and Wangama villages to emphasize and encourage villagers to pay their contributions. Villagers were reminded and motivated to make their contributions in order to expedite the implementation of the village land registration process. In these meetings, the Village Councils agreed to assist LTA to boost its collection of beneficiary contributions.



Village Assembly meeting in Kihanga

Additionally, LTA introduced Village Land Registration using beneficiary contributions to eleven Mbarali District villages. Prior to introducing the project's objective of systematic village land

registration, in collaboration with the Mbarali DLO, LTA revised the list of ten villages selected previously and added one village to the list. Thereafter, in collaboration with Mbarali DLO, LTA held meetings in eleven villages including Ilongo, Ilaji, Igalako, Mahongole, Mhwela, Azimio Mswiswi, Mtamba, Uturo, Itamba, Msesule and Ukwama to introduce the process of systematic village land registration through the beneficiary contribution model. The Village Councils for all eleven villages accepted the implementation of the project using the beneficiary contribution model and appointed Village Land Registration Committee members. The Village Land Registration Committee members were subsequently approved by the Assembly of each village.



Introductory meeting on VLR using beneficiary contribution to VC in Mbarali District

Furthermore, as part of the ongoing effort to operationalize the LTA NGO, LTA continued extending the introduction of systematic village land registration based on the beneficiary contribution model to districts other than Iringa and Mbeya. The objective of this initiative is to set the stage for the LTA NGO to start systematic village land registration activities as an independent entity. Accordingly, LTA staff held a series of meetings with the Iringa Region Assistant Land Commissioner and the DED and DLO staff for Kilolo District to discuss the possibility of initiating Village Land Registration activities based on beneficiary contributions. The DLO accepted the project initiative and expressed willingness to collaborate with LTA in implementing systematic village land registration activities. The DLO also presented a list of five villages including Isuka, Ukumbi, Masalale, Mawambala and Winome who have been requesting to have their lands registered.

Subsequently, LTA, in collaboration with District Executive Director (DLO) for Kilolo District, introduced the VLR process through the beneficiary contribution model to the village councils of Mawambala, and Winome. The Village Councils explained that the residents of both villages have been interested in obtaining CCROs, but when individuals request to have their land registered they are asked to pay TZS 250,000 per parcel and very few can afford to pay this amount of money. They also accepted the project's initiative to implement systematic land registration through the beneficiary contribution model. To facilitate the implementation of the process, the village councils have appointed village land registration committee members and signed MOUs and Agreements between the villages, the Kilolo District Council and LTA to determine the modality of implementation. The project implementation activities will start after 80% of the expected beneficiary contributions have been deposited in the bank accounts of the villages. Additionally, LTA facilitated the opening of eleven VLR accounts in the Mbarali district. LTA also organized on-site visits of NMB *Wakalas* (bank agents) in Iringa and Mbarali villages to facilitate the payment of beneficiary contributions. The *Wakalas* serve as mobile bank to facilitate the completion of transactions on-site by collecting beneficiary contributions and depositing the collected amounts in the VLR bank account.

2.3.1 THE STATUS OF BENEFICIARY CONTRIBUTIONS

During the reporting period, LTA worked with the Village Councils and Village Assemblies of 15 Iringa and Mbeya villages to obtain their approval to transfer beneficiary contribution funds to the LTA account. As part of the reimbursement process, LTA also secured the endorsement of the Iringa District Executive Director and the Head of Lands Department for the reimbursement. The process has been completed and LTA has successfully transferred TZS 177,370,000 (\$77,117.39) from 15

Village Land Registration Accounts to the LTA accounts in Kibena, Ibangamoyo, Mangalali, Kipera, Sadani, Mibikimitali, Mfyome, Nyabula, Wangama, Isupilo, Kaning'ombe, Lumuli and Ng'enza villages in Iringa districts and Isangala and Haporoto villages in Mbeya region. LTA also continued encouraging the village residents to pay the outstanding contributions.

As of March 31, 2021, the percentage of contributions made by number of parcels in the Iringa Region is presented as follows: 1,482 (74%) in Kibena, 553 (31%) in Mangalali, 413 (25%) in Ibangamoyo, 190 (16%) in Ng'enza village, 87 (9%) in Kikombwe, 171 (13%) in Mfyome, 214 (13%) in Lumuli, 217 (13%) in Isupilo, 299 (18%) in Mibikimitali, 222 (22%) in Kipera, 91 (5%) in Kaning'ombe, 513 (35%) Nyabula, 90 (3%) in Kihanga, 184 (34%) in Wangama, 81 (15%) Iguluba, 70 (7%) in Nyamahana and 22 (27%) Sadani. In the Mbeya DC, as of March 31, 2021, residents have paid contributions of TSH 30,000 per CCROs as follows: 705 (46%) in Isangala and 1,063 (60%) in Haporoto. In Mbarali DC, as of March 31, 2021, the percentage of contributions made by number of parcels is as follows: Ilongo 1 (0%), Azimio Mswiswi 7 (1%), Msesule 1 (0%), Mhwela 1 (0%), Igalako 1 (0%), Mahongole 1 (0%), Ukwama 1 (0%), Uturo 1 (0%), Itamba 1 (0%), Mtamba 1 (0%), and Ilaji 3 (0%).

2.4 FORMALIZING AND BUILDING LTA AS LOCAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

In the reporting quarter, LTA conducted a preliminary assessment of the regions and districts that are conducive for the LTA NGO to tentatively adopt as initial areas of operation. LTA also continued laying the groundwork for ensuring the sustainability of its activity through a financially and organizationally viable successor NGO. As part of the groundwork for the operationalization of the LTA NGO, LTA's COP, in collaboration with core members of the LTA NGO Transition Team, reviewed the LTA NGO business plan to identify areas that need to be updated. LTA will complete the revising of the business plan in the next reporting quarter. Additionally, LTA's COP continued mentoring the core members of the LTA NGO on matters relating to NGO governance, project implementation, networking, forming partnerships with stakeholders in the land sector, and securing potential sources of funding.

2.4.1 SELECTING INITIAL AREAS OF OPERATION

In the reporting quarter, based on its preliminary assessment, LTA selected regions and districts that are deemed to be conducive for the LTA NGO to tentatively adopt as initial areas of operation. In selecting the start-up areas of operation, LTA considered practical factors which will potentially enable the NGO to successfully implement its systematic village land registration activities. The criteria that LTA applied to select the NGO's start-up areas of operation are: 1) the existence of supportive and relevant authorities; 2) demand from village residents, 3) potential for economic growth, 4) potential willingness and capacity to participate in the beneficiary contribution model, and 5) widespread land disputes. Based on these criteria and its preliminary assessment, LTA has selected the following four regions and districts: 1) Njombe Region (Wanging'ombe, Njombe and Ludewa districts); 2) Mbeya Region (Mbarali and Songwe districts); 3) Ruvuma Region (Mbinga district); 4) Iringa district (Iringa and Kilolo districts).

After selecting Njombe as one of the initial areas of operation for the LTA NGO, LTA introduced the LTA-NGO to the following pertinent regional and local authorities:

Mbeya Region

LTA's COP and Land Administration Specialist introduced the LTA NGO to the Mbeya Assistant Commissioner for Lands and other regional DLO officials. The COP informed these officials that the LTA NGO is established with the purpose of ensuring continuity and sustainability of the LTA activities. Additionally, LTA's COP introduced the LTA NGO to the District Commissioner, District Executive Director, and other relevant Mbarali officials. LTA intends to support the LTA NGO to start its own activities in the Mbeya Region before the project closes down.

Njombe Region

LTA's COP and Land Administration Specialist travelled to Njombe and held a meeting with the Assistant Commissioner for Lands and discussed the possibility of implementing the systematic village land registration process in villages in the region through the LTA NGO. The COP briefed the Assistant Land Commissioner about the LTA project's sustainability plan and expressed interest in exploring the possibility for the NGO to implement systematic land registration in the region by employing the beneficiary contribution model.

The Assistant Commissioner for Lands informed the LTA team that there is high demand for delivering CCROs in the Njombe region. He also shared a list of villages from the Njombe, Wanging'ombe, Makete and Ludewa districts that are ready for the systematic land registration process. Njombe has been identified as a viable area of operation for the LTA NGO because of the demonstrated interest of residents to have secure land titles, the prevalence and high level of agricultural activities, and hardworking villagers aspiring for economic development. The Assistant Commissioner of Lands, who is familiar with the LTA activity, showed keen interest in assisting LTA when it decides to initiate activities in the region.



LTA COP and Land Administration Specialist holding a meeting with Assistant Commissioner for Lands – Njombe region

Afterwards, the Assistant Commissioner for Lands accompanied the COP and Land Administration Specialist to visit the Wanging'ombe District, where they held a meeting with the District Surveyor and Land Officer who were representing the DED in his absence from office. The purpose of the meeting was to introduce the LTA activity and the LTA NGO to the District officials to gauge their interest and plan for systematic village land registration; to secure their consent to collaborate with the LTA NGO; and to lay the groundwork for implementation of village land registration in the district. The DLO staff appreciated LTA's interest in initiating the systematic village land registration activity in the district and accepted LTA's potential intervention. They also proposed that the LTA NGO start implementation in six villages where its residents have been requesting CCROs and are

able to contribute due to their good economic standing. The six villages selected and proposed by the DLO and the district for implementing village land registration include Mayale, Mhaji, Igima, Igagala, Ulembwe and Kipengere. After discussing the approaches that will be followed in implementing the proposed systematic village land registration process and the roles of the



LTA COP and Land Administration Specialist holding a meeting with Wanging'ombe DLO

stakeholders who will be involved in the activity, LTA, the Assistant Commissioner of Lands, and the district officials confirmed that they will continue communicating to decide the timeframe for implementation. LTA intends to support the LTA NGO to start its own activities before the project closes down.

Iringa Region

As indicated in section 2.3 above, in the reporting quarter, as part of the ongoing effort to operationalize the LTA NGO, LTA extended the introduction of the LTA-NGO and systematic village land registration based on the beneficiary contribution model to the Kilolo District Council in Iringa region. LTA took this initiative to set the stage for the LTA-NGO to start systematic village land registration activities in the next reporting quarter.

2.4.2 ENSURING THE FINANCIAL VIABILITY OF THE LTA-NGO

LTA continued laying the groundwork for ensuring the sustainability of its activity through a financially and organizationally viable successor NGO. In the reporting period, LTA continued exploring funding opportunities for the LTA NGO and setting the stage for the NGO to start implementing systematic village land registration activities as an independent entity.

In the reporting quarter, LTA's COP, DCOP and Land Administration Specialist held a series of meetings with representatives of three donor agencies and two implementing partners working in Tanzania including the Embassy of Sweden in Tanzania, GIZ, the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA), the Participatory Plantation Forest Program (PPFP) (funded by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland), and CARE/WWF alliance. The purposes of these meetings were to introduce the LTA NGO, explore potential areas of collaboration in the land sector, and possibly secure funding for land registration activities. During the meetings, the COP presented the objectives of the USAID LTA activity, the progress made so far and its sustainability plan. He also informed the participants on LTA's plan to transition its activity to a local NGO, which is expected to continue implementing systematic land registration activities in Tanzania using the beneficiary contribution model and the MAST process and technology. The following provides a brief account of the series of meetings that LTA held with representatives of donors and other stakeholders in the land sector with respect to exploring the possibilities for obtaining funding for the LTA-NGO:

Embassy of Sweden in Tanzania/SIDA

In the reporting quarter, LTA's COP, DCOP and Land Administration Specialist held an online meeting with a team from the Embassy of Sweden in Tanzania. The purpose of this meeting was to

introduce the LTA-NGO, explore potential areas of collaboration in the land sector and possibly to secure funding for land registration activities from SIDA. The COP presented the objectives of the USAID LTA activity, the progress made so far and its sustainability plan. He also informed the team from the Swedish Embassy about LTA's plan to transition its activity to a local NGO, which is expected to continue implementing systematic land registration activities in Tanzania using the beneficiary contribution model and the MAST process and technology. During the meeting, the team from the Embassy asked about the interest of the Government of Tanzania in supporting the establishment and operations of the NGO and the relationship that USAID LTA has established with the government during the implementation of its activities. LTA informed the Swedish Embassy team of the strong relationship that LTA has established with the Ministry of Lands and other local government authorities. The team and LTA agreed to continue communicating and sharing more detailed information about the plans of the LTA NGO for SIDA's consideration/reference.

DANIDA

LTA's COP, DCOP and Land Administration Specialist held an online meeting with the Program Manager – Business Sector for the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) in Tanzania. The purpose of this meeting was to introduce the LTA-NGO, explore potential areas of collaboration in the land sector, and explore possibilities to secure funding from DANIDA. The COP presented the objectives of the USAID LTA activity, the progress made so far, its sustainability plan, and informed the Program Manager about LTA's plan to transition its activity to a local NGO.

On his part, the Program Manager informed the LTA team on DANIDA's experience in funding the Land Tenure Support Program (LTSP) implemented by the Ministry of Lands. He further noted that the program adopted some of LTA's implementation approaches. He also informed the LTA team that DANIDA is currently working on a new five-year country strategy and Tanzania has been the largest receiver of DANIDA's funding assistance in the areas of youth empowerment, climate change and rule of law. The Program Manager and the LTA team agreed to continue updating each other. The Program Manager also assured the LTA team that DANIDA will inform LTA about DANIDA's area of focus for the next funding cycle when the country program strategy is finalized.

CARE/WWF Alliance

The CARE/WWF alliance is intending to pilot land use planning processes and the issuance of CCROs in Iringa within the broader objective of increasing villagers' agricultural yields and income in the face of climate change and enabling local communities to manage forests, fisheries, and other natural sources more sustainably. In the meeting, LTA's COP informed the representatives of CARE and WWF about LTA's sustainability plan and the establishment of the LTA-NGO. He also proposed that the CARE/WWF alliance consider implementing their plan of systematic village land registration in the targeted villages in Iringa through a partnership with the LTA-NGO. The representatives of CARE/WWF have agreed to consider the possibility of implementing their plan in partnership with the LTA-NGO. Both sides have agreed to hold further discussions on the modality of partnership in the coming months.

GIZ

LTA held a virtual meeting with the GIZ Portfolio Manager with the objective of expanding the NGO's network of potential partners and explore opportunities for securing funding. The COP and DCOP informed the GIZ Portfolio Manager about the LTA activity and its sustainability plan focusing on the establishment of the LTA-NGO. In this meeting, the Portfolio Manager informed LTA that GIZ does not have direct funding and they are working on a government to government project implementation focus on rural development and agriculture. Both agreed to continue communicating and share more detailed information about the plans of the LTA-NGO for networking.

Participatory Plantation Forest Program (PPFP)

LTA held several online meetings with the Participatory Plantation Forest Program (PPFP), which is funded by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland. LTA also met with representatives of CARE/WWF alliance. The purpose of these meetings was to discuss the uptake of LTA's Village Land Registration model using MAST technology and to explore opportunities for collaboration between the LTA-NGO and these entities. The PPFP has requested that LTA train the program's technical staff and district officials in the Njombe region on LTA's Village Land Registration approaches using MAST to issue CCROs to beneficiaries in the southern Highlands of Tanzania. LTA and the PFP are exploring ways to leverage their resources to meet mutual objectives including fundraising for the LTA-NGO.

2.5 RAISE AWARENESS OF THE MAST TECHNOLOGY WITHIN THE GOT, CIVIL SOCIETY, ACADEMIA AND PRIVATE SECTOR, WITH THE GOAL OF INCREASING UPTAKE

During the reporting quarter, LTA provided a one-day orientation session on the Systematic Village Land Registration process, beneficiary contribution model and application of MAST for demarcation and adjudication of land parcels to Mbarali District Land Office town planners and surveyors. The one-day orientation that LTA provided was organized to advance the implementation of village land registration program in selected villages using the beneficiary contribution model. During the orientation session, LTA and Mbarali district officials finalized the selection of 11 villages. Pursuant to the agreements made between the Mbarali District Office and LTA and based on acreage size of individual villagers, both sides established the cost per CCROs to be collected as follows: 1) TZS 30,000 for less than 10 acres claims, 2) TZS 60,000 for claims that are between 10 and 50 acres, and 3) TZS 120,000 for over 50 acres.



Training on Systematic Village Land Registration for Mbarali Districts' DLO officials

The trainings were attended by 9 participants (4 female and 5 male).

3.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

During the reporting quarter, LTA conducted retention surveys in 5 Iringa villages (Kaning'ombe, Mfyome, Mibikimitali, Ng'enza and Sadani) to measure Custom indicator 10: "Percentage of individuals trained in the land tenure and property rights as the results of USG assistance who correctly identify key learning objectives of the training 30 days after the training". Of those interviewed, 80% were able to identify key learning objectives correctly.

Moreover, LTA conducted perception surveys in Ibangamoyo and Mangalali in Iringa District in relation to standard indicator EG 10.4-8, which gauges the number of adults who perceive their tenure rights to land or marine areas as secure as a result of USG assistance. The results have shown that 1,722 (95%) adults with CCROs perceived their tenure rights to land as secure as a result of USG assistance.

3.1 PERFORMANCE AGAINST INDICATOR TARGETS

LTA Standard and Custom Indicators are set out in the below Table.

FY '21 Q2 Performance Indicator Table

Indicator Number	No	Performance Indicator	FY' 21 Targets	Q1	Q2	Comments	On Target Y/N
Standard Indicator EG 10.4-7	1	Number of adults with legally recognized and documented tenure rights to land or marine areas, as a result of USG assistance	13,423	942	1,428	This indicator is reported against the number of adults of whom their CCROs were printed and registered during reporting period. In the reporting quarter LTA printed and registered 3,056 CCROs for Kipera and Lumuli village of which 80% of CCROs holders were adults	Y
Standard Indicator EG 10.4-8	2	Number of adults who perceive their tenure rights to land or marine areas as secure as a result of USG assistance.	10,739	1,870	1,722	Perception surveys to gauge adults who perceive their tenure rights to land as secure were conducted in two villages including Ibangamoyo and Mangalali Villages. During reporting period 95% of adults perceived their tenure rights to land as secured.	Y
YOUTH-3	3	Percentage of participants in USG assisted program designed to increase access to productive economic resources who are youth (15-35)	30%	21%	20%	This indicator is reported against the number of youth owning CCROs. In the reporting period number of claimants owning CCROs for Kipera and Lumuli villages were 1,810 of whom 350 were youth which represent 20% of the CCROs holders.	Y
GNDR-2	4	Percentage of Women participants in USG- assisted programs designed to increase access to produce economic resources	49%	54%	51%	This indicator is reported against the number of women owning CCROs. In the reporting period total number of claimants owning CCROs for Kipera and Isupilo villages were 1,810 of whom 933 were women which represent 51% of the CCROs holders.	Y

Custom Indicator 1	5	Number of villages with Village Land Certificates (VLCs) incorporated into an official land administration system as a result of USG assistance.	10	2	0	No Village Land Certificates were prepared during reporting period	Y
Custom Indicator 2	6	Number of villages with Village Land Use Plans (VLUPs) in full compliance with applicable requirements, standards and approvals as a result of USG assistance.	11	4	0	No VLUPs were prepared during reporting period	Y
Custom Indicator 3	7	Number of claimants filing land claims as a result of USG support	19,176	4,940	5,231	This indicator based on the number of the landholders filing land claims in the villages. During reporting period LTA filed land claims for five villages namely: Wangama, Kikombwe, Lyamungwe, Nyabula and Isupilo. Total number of parcels mapped is 8,675.	Y
Custom Indicator 4	8	Number of villages with at least 80% of parcels incorporated into an official land administration system as a result of USG assistance.	17	1	2	LTA printed and registered CCROs for Kipera and Lumuli villages, a total of 3,056 parcels were incorporated into official land administration system.	Y
Custom Indicator 5	9	Parcels in villages receiving USG assistance that are not incorporated into an official land administration system.	2,448	103	201	During reporting period, 201 parcels representing 7% of mapped parcels were not incorporated because there were mapped inside reserved areas.	Y
Custom Indicator 6	10	Number of disputed land and property rights cases resolved by local authorities, contractors,	5	0	3	Dispute cases were reported to Village Land Council and Ward Tribunal for settlement. During reporting period three disputes were reported resolved by village land council.	Y

		mediators, or courts as a result of USG assistance.					
Custom Indicator 7	11	Average cost per parcel corrected or incorporated into an official land administration system as a result of USG assistance.	<\$10	\$7	\$8	LTA incurred a total of \$24,395 to implement VLR process in Kipera and Lumuli villages were total of 3,056 CCROs were printed and registered which represent an average cost per parcel as \$8	Y
Custom Indicator 8	12	Number of parcels with relevant parcel information corrected or incorporated into an official land administration system as a result of USG assistance	23,473	1,769	3,056	During the reporting period LTA printed and registered 3,056 CCRO's for Kipera and Lumuli villages	Y
Custom Indicator 9	13	Number of individuals trained in land tenure and property rights as a result of USG assistance	13,898	5,398	5,373	LTA conducted training for Village leaders, Village residence, Ministry Public officials, District Public officials and International organization. A total of 5,443 people trained of whom 63% and 37% were women and youth respectively.	Y
Custom Indicator 10	14	Percent of individuals trained in land tenure and property rights as a result of USG assistance who correctly identify key learning objectives of the training 30 days after the training	85%	88%	80%	LTA conducted retention surveys for five villages including Mfyome, Ng'enza, Mibikimitali, Sadani and Kaning'ombe, of 1,229 residents trained on land rights 80% reported to correctly identify key learning objectives of the trainings.	Y
Custom Indicator 11	15	Number of women's groups formed or strengthened	26	19	23	LTA strengthen 23 women groups during the reporting period.	Y
Custom Indicator 12	16	Number of Trainings Delivered	278	81	94	LTA conducted a total of 94 trainings for Village leaders, Village residence, Ministry Public officials, District Public officials and International organization	Y

Custom Indicator 13	17	Number of training days provided	142	101	114	During reporting period LTA provided 114 days of trainings	Y
Custom Indicator 14	18	Number of district and village registries rehabilitated	17	2	0	No renovation or rehabilitation that have been made during reporting period	Y
Custom Indicator 15	19	Average contribution paid per village under the beneficiary contribution model Activity	Ave. of \$15,000 per village	\$1,334	\$580	During reporting period, a total of \$ 16,250 contributed in 28 villages which represent an average of \$ 580 per village.	Y
Custom Indicator 16	20	Number of villages piloting beneficiary contribution model	28	17	11	LTA and DLO supported village councils to open Bank Accounts in 11 villages Mbarali District, Mbeya Region.	Y
Custom Indicator 17	21	Status of LTA confirmed as a local non-governmental organization by GoT	Completed	completed	completed	LTA completed NGO registration on October 2020	Y
Custom Indicator 18	22	Revenue generated under beneficiary contribution model or from other sources	\$292,409	\$26,676	\$16,250	In the reporting quarter, beneficiaries contributed a total of \$16,250	Y
Custom Indicator 19	23	Number of people reached through communication campaign activities	2,365,138	43,327	6,342	LTA conducted communication campaigns during trainings and distributed a total of 969 brochures.	Y

5.0 ANNEXES

ANNEX A: THE STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF VLR IN IRINGA AND MBEYA TO DATE – PHASE 2

No	VILLAGE NAME	CURRENT STATUS	ESTIMATED PARCELS	ACTUAL PARCELS	% DIFFERENCE	ADJUDICATION AND DEMARCATION		OBJECTIONS AND CORRECTIONS		PRINTING AND REGISTRATION		NUMBER OF CCROs REGISTERED	% REGISTERED	NO. OF CCROs DELIVERED TO VILLAGE	CCRO DELIVERED TO DATE	NO. OF CCROs COLLECTED BY CLAIMANT	% CCROs COLLECTED	NO. OF UNIQUE CLAIMANTS
						START DATE	END DATE	START DATE	END DATE	START DATE	END DATE							
1	Haporoto	CCROs Issuance	1,353	1,842	36%	2/21/2020	3/24/2020	6/2/2020	6/15/2020	6/26/2020	6/29/2020	1,765	96%	783	11/25/2020	-	-	-
2	Isangala	CCROs Issuance	1,926	1,775	-8%	2/28/2020	4/1/2020	6/3/2020	6/16/2020	6/29/2020	7/3/2020	1,535	86%	480	11/24/2020	-	-	-
3	Ibangamoyo	CCROs Issuance	1,100	1,707	55%	7/8/2020	8/25/2020	9/2/2020	9/17/2020	9/27/2020	9/30/2020	1,641	96%	182	12/10/2020	-	-	-
4	Mangalali	CCROs Issuance	1,298	1,948	50%	7/7/2020	8/30/2020	9/24/2020	10/7/2020	11/9/2020	11/18/2020	1,769	91%	186	12/15/2020	-	-	-
5	Kibena	CCROs Issuance	2,336	2,287	-2%	5/3/2020	6/19/2020	7/24/2020	8/8/2020	9/23/2020	9/26/2020	2,009	88%	574	11/13/2020	-	-	-
6	Lumuli	CCROs Issuance	1,184	1,682	42%	9/29/2020	11/13/2020	12/15/2020	12/30/2020	2/17/2021	2/25/2021	1,594	95%	148	3/31/2021	-	-	-
7	Kipera	CCROs Issuance	1,108	1,575	42%	10/4/2020	11/11/2020	12/1/2020	12/14/2020	2/5/2021	2/12/2021	1,459	93%	100	3/29/2021	-	-	-
8	Ng'enza	Awaiting approval by Authorized Officer	1,168	1,153	-1%	12/2/2020	1/14/2021	3/3/2021	3/17/2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Mibikimitali	Final Data cleaning	540	1,002	86%	12/1/2020	1/15/2021	3/12/2021	3/25/2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Sadani	Awaiting approval by Authorized Officer	812	1,104	36%	12/1/2020	1/15/2021	2/19/2021	3/4/2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Kaning'ombe	Awaiting approval by Authorized Officer	2,012	1,081	-46%	12/1/2020	1/15/2021	2/26/2021	3/11/2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Mfyome	Awaiting approval by Authorized Officer	1,288	2,043	59%	11/30/2020	1/21/2021	2/22/2021	3/7/2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Isupilo	Adjudication and demarcation completed	1,696	1,375	-35%	2/1/2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

14	Nyabula	Adjudication and demarcation completed	1,476	1,456	-5%	2/2/2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Kikombwe	Adjudication and demarcation completed	966	1158	20%	2/10/2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Lyamungwe	Adjudication and demarcation completed	882	1415	60%	2/10/2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Wangama	Adjudication and demarcation completed	548	758	38%	2/15/2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL			21,693	25,361	15%							11,772	51%	2,453	-	-	-

ANNEX B: BENEFICIARY CONTRIBUTION TRACKER

No	VILLAGE NAME	VLR BANK ACCOUNT OPENING STATUS	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PARCELS	NUMBER OF PARCELS PAID	ESTIMATED AVERAGE CONTRIBUTION	AMOUNT CONTRIBUTED TO DATE	% CONTRIBUTION RECEIVED	AMOUNT REIMBURSED TO DATE
1	Haporoto	Completed	1,765	1,063	52,950,000	31,875,000.00	60%	31,770,000.00
2	Isangala	Completed	1,535	705	46,050,000	21,150,000.00	46%	20,550,000.00
3	Kibena	Completed	2,009	1,482	60,270,000	44,455,608.40	74%	42,900,000.00
4	Ibangamoyo	Completed	1,641	413	49,230,000	12,401,784.78	25%	10,140,000.00
5	Mangalali	Completed	1,769	553	53,070,000	16,577,010.24	31%	14,070,000.00
6	Lumuli	Completed	1,683	214	50,490,000	6,407,039.84	13%	3,840,000.00
7	Kipera	Completed	1,582	181	47,460,000	5,433,733.03	11%	4,800,000.00
8	Sadani	Completed	1,108	220	24,360,000	6,607,500.98	27%	4,500,000.00
9	Mibikimali	Completed	1,007	222	30,210,000	6,651,735.57	22%	6,500,000.00
10	Kaning'ombe	Completed	1,088	91	60,360,000	2,728,905.41	5%	2,000,000.00
11	Mfyome	Completed	2,049	171	38,640,000	5,118,597.21	13%	4,500,000.00
12	Ng'eza	Completed	1,156	190	35,040,000	5,709,955.32	16%	4,800,000.00
13	Nyabula	Completed	1,476	513	44,280,000	15,398,361.89	35%	14,500,000.00

14	Luganga	Completed	1160	1	34,800,000	30,000.00	0%	
15	Kikombwe	Completed	966	87	28,980,000	2,614,612.13	9%	
16	Kihanga	Completed	2804	90	84,120,000	2,710,234.18	3%	
17	Ilolo Mpya	Completed	502	1	15,060,000	30,000.00	0%	
18	Ukwega	Completed	500	1	15,000,000	30,000.00	0%	
19	Msuluti	Completed	852	10	25,560,000	300,000.00	1%	
20	Ibumila	Completed	2076	7	62,280,000	210,000.00	0%	
21	Makongati	Completed	1264	17	37,920,000	510,000.00	1%	
22	Wangama	Completed	548	184	16,440,000	5,520,800.00	34%	5,000,000.00
23	Wasa	Completed	1684	1	50,520,000	30,000.00	0%	
24	Magozi	Completed	822	1	24,660,000	30,000.00	0%	
25	Isupilo	Completed	1696	299	50,880,000	8,984,233.28	18%	7,500,000.00
26	Nyamahana	Completed	956	70	28,680,000	2,102,446.96	7%	
27	Malinzanga	Completed	2286	1	68,580,000	30,000.00	0%	
28	Nyang'oro	Completed	1028	1	30,840,000	30,000.00	0%	
29	Kibebe	Completed	738	1	22,140,000	30,000.00	0%	
30	Mikong'wi	Completed	502	1	15,060,000	30,000.00	0%	
31	Ivangwa	Completed	400	2	12,000,000	60,000.00	1%	
32	Iguluba	Completed	552	81	16,560,000	2,432,790.00	15%	
33	Kidilo	Completed	1200	1	36,000,000	30,000.00	0%	
34	Itwaga	N/A	1496	-	44,880,000	-	0%	
35	Mafuluto	Completed	1020	1	30,600,000	30,000.00	0%	
36	Magombwe	Completed	904	1	27,120,000	30,000.00	0%	
37	Kinyika	Completed	1258	1	37,740,000	30,000.00	0%	
38	Ufyanbe	Completed	1432	1	42,960,000	30,000.00	0%	
39	Mahanzi	Completed	600	1	18,000,000	30,000.00	0%	
40	Ulata	Completed	1140	-	34,200,000	-	0%	
41	Lupalama	Completed	450	-	13,500,000	-	0%	

42	Mangawe	Completed	672	1	20,160,000	30,000.00	0%	
43	Mawindi	Completed	374	1	11,220,000	30,000.00	0%	
44	Chamgogo	Completed	950	1	28,500,000	30,000.00	0%	
45	Ikengeza	Completed	940	1	28,200,000	30,000.00	0%	
46	Igula	Completed	672	1	20,160,000	30,000.00	0%	
47	Lyamungwe	Completed	882	72	26,460,000	2,173,000.00	8%	
48	Ndolela	Completed	306	1	9,180,000	30,000.00	0%	
49	Uhominyi	Completed	372	5	11,160,000	160,000.00	1%	
50	Mkombilenga	Completed	554	1	16,620,000	30,000.00	0%	
51	Makadupa	Completed	402	1	12,060,000	30,000.00	0%	
52	Makombe	Completed	1300	16	39,000,000	480,000.00	1%	
53	Njelenje	Completed	1506	59	45,180,000	1,761,703.22	4%	
54	Mkungugu	Completed	1600	12	48,000,000	360,000.00	1%	
55	Ilongo	Completed	1791	2	53,730,000	61,000.00	0%	
56	Ilaji	Completed	1400	3	42,000,000	90,000.00	0%	
57	Azimio Mswiswi	Completed	1400	11	42,000,000	330,000.00	1%	
58	Mhwela	Completed	1400	1	42,000,000	30,000.00	0%	
59	Igalako	Completed	1400	1	42,000,000	30,000.00	0%	
60	Mahongole	Completed	1400	1	42,000,000	30,000.00	0%	
61	Ukwama	Completed	1400	1	42,000,000	30,000.00	0%	
62	Uturo	Completed	1400	1	42,000,000	30,000.00	0%	
63	Itamba	Completed	1400	1	42,000,000	30,000.00	0%	
64	Mtamba	Completed	1400	1	42,000,000	30,000.00	0%	
65	Msesule	Completed	1070	1	32,100,000	30,000.00	0%	
Total						212,306,052.44	9%	177,370,000.00

ANNEX C: MAIN ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR FY'21 Q3 2021

ACTIVITY 1: Assist villages and district administrations in completing land use planning process and delivering CCROs

- Initiate implementation of systematic village land registration based on the beneficiary contribution model in five villages in the Kilolo District;
- LTA will complete the process for CCRO delivery in ten villages in the Iringa District; and
- LTA will start implementing the process of delivering CCRO's in three additional villages in the Iringa District.

ACTIVITY 2: Educate and build capacity of village land governance institutions and individual villagers to complete the land use planning and CCRO process, effectively manage land resources, respect women's, youth and pastoralist's land rights and build agriculture-related business skills

- LTA will provide trainings to village residents including women's groups in three villages in Iringa, five villages in Kilolo District and 11 villages in Mbarali District in relation to land use planning and VLR, land rights, and beneficiary contribution.

ACTIVITY 3: Develop and refine the beneficiary contribution model that will allow scaling up of rural land tenure registration in areas not directly reached by LTA

- LTA will follow up on the status of beneficiary contribution with the VEOs and VLRCs of villages where it has been operating.
- LTA will transfer beneficiary contribution funds from 15 Village Land Registration accounts to the LTA project account.
- LTA will make all necessary arrangements needed to implement the beneficiary contribution model in the Mbarali District, Mbeya Region and Kilolo District, Iringa Region.
- LTA will ramp up its communication efforts to encourage beneficiaries to pay their contributions.

ACTIVITY 4: Formalize LTA as a local non-governmental organization and build its capacity to sustain operations as an independent organization to provide support to district-level land governance institutions and other stakeholders to complete the land use planning and CCRO process, effectively manage land resources, respect women's, youth and pastoralist's land rights and build agriculture-related business skills

- The draft updated business plan for the LTA-NGO will be discussed among the members of the Transition Executive Team.
- LTA will continue approaching donor agencies and implementing partners to explore funding for the LTA-NGO.
- LTA will continue engaging the Kilolo District Officials on the NGO's plan to initiate systematic land registration.

ACTIVITY 5: Raise awareness of the MAST technology within the GOT, civil society, academia, and private sector, with the goal of increasing uptake of the MAST and TRUST technology on a national level and enabling its use and replication on a self-sustaining basis.

- LTA will continue to provide technical support to District Land Authorities on MAST and TRUST in the Kilolo and Mbarali Districts.

ANNEX D: SUCCESS STORY



Land Tenure Assistance Empowers Women to Protect Their Land Rights



Wangama village women who stood up for the protection of their communities' land rights

"We are very grateful to LTA project for enabling us to reaffirm our land rights on the disputed area. Now we have assurance on our land, I now gladly participate in land registration process by paying my beneficiary contribution cost. I have now gained confidence, am free to use my land for agricultural activities producing various crops that will enable me to take care of my family and pay school fees for my children. The CCRO issued will as well be used to secure loans from financial institutions to enhance my farming activities." Falaida Balama

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In the course of implementing systematic village land adjudication and registration process, the Tanzania Land Tenure Assistance (LTA) project places great emphasis on women's land rights. Reinforcing the social safety net in village land governance institutions is an important aspect of safeguarding women from arbitrary deprivation of their property rights. However, a village safety net can exist and function effectively if women are empowered and equipped with vital awareness of their land rights under the laws of Tanzania.

Although LTA has made great strides in sensitizing women and men about equality in land rights, prejudicial traditional practices continue to pose challenges for women. When dealing with such challenges, women's awareness of their rights under the law serves as the most powerful tool to prevent village institutions from trampling upon their land rights.

In Wangama village of Iringa District, LTA's training on women's land rights has empowered women not only to defend their own land rights, but also to advocate for the protection of their entire community's land rights. When the Village Council resolved to reallocate agricultural parcels of land that were customarily held and used by the residents of the Kilengelenge hamlet for irrigation schemes by other people, a group of female residents stood up for their rights and their fellow hamlet residents.

The female residents of the hamlet challenged the decision of the village council to reallocate their land for other people without their knowledge and consent. In so doing, they sought the assistance of the LTA project's Community Development Specialist who trained them during the implementation of systematic village land adjudication and registration process in the village. In partnership with the LTA Community Development Specialist, the matter was brought to the attention of the village leadership and the District Commissioner. This culminated in a meeting between the District Commissioner, District Agricultural Officer, the female petitioners and LTA adviser where it was resolved to reverse the decision of the village council.

Although a lot more needs to be done to realize gender equality with respect to land rights, village authorities as well as District officials are increasingly respecting women's land rights in villages where LTA has implemented systematic village land registration. And in Wangama village, "women have continued to protect their land rights and promote their economic wellbeing through their focus groups that have been assisted by LTA." Jackline Mhegi, LTA Community Development Specialist.